














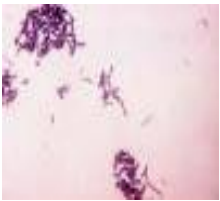







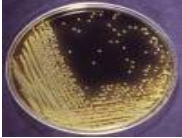


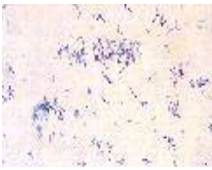



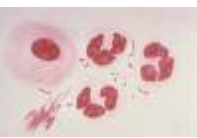



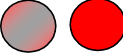

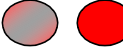
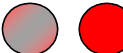

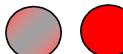
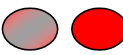


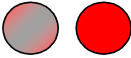

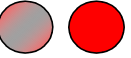

REPORTABLE DISEASE LIST					
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Reportable Diseases in Virginia & Clinical Symptoms	CPT Code		Lab where specimen can be sent (DCLS, CDC, Private)	Specimen Collection Type Required *Preferred	
ACQUIRED IMMUNODEFICIENCY SYNDROME (AIDS) The last stage of HIV disease is AIDS, in which many life-threatening infections can cause serious disability and/or death.			Private or DCLS	Serum	 
AMEBIASIS * People exposed to this parasite may experience mild or severe symptoms or no symptoms at all. Fortunately, most exposed people do not become seriously ill. The symptoms of amebiasis include diarrhea (that may be bloody), nausea, weight loss, abdominal tenderness and occasional fever. Rarely, the parasite will invade the body beyond the intestines and cause a more serious infection, such as a liver abscess.				Serum: Amoebic Ab	 
				*Stool O & P specimens	
ANTHRAX * The symptoms vary depending upon the type of exposure. With skin exposure, a painless, boil-like lesion appears which eventually forms a black center. A swelling of the lymph glands close to the lesion may occur. With respiratory exposure, symptoms may resemble the common cold and may progress to severe breathing problems and even death. Initial symptoms of intestinal tract infection are nausea, loss of appetite, vomiting, followed by abdominal pain, vomiting of blood and severe diarrhea.			DCLS	Gram stain	
				Sputum	
				Blood culture	
ARBOVIRAL INFECTION* (e.g., EEE, LAC, SLV), ARBOVIRAL ENCEPHALITIS	86651,	Recommendation Criteria for	Private or DCLS	Serum	 
ANTIBODIES (IgG, IgM) Symptoms of the various types of viral infections spread by mosquitoes are usually similar but differ in severity. Most infections do not result in any symptoms. Mild cases may occur with only a slight fever and/or headache.	86652,	Suspect cases: Patients with viral encephalitis (symptoms listed below) that may have muscle weakness. Symptoms: a. Fever > 100 F or 38 C and, b. Altered mental status (agitation, lethargic or altered level of consciousness) and/or other evidence of cortical involvement (e.g. Seizures or focal neurologic findings) and, c. CSF pleocytosis with predominant lymphocytes and/or elevated protein, and a negative culture and gram stain and/or d. Muscle weakness confirmed by EMG or a neurologic exam.			
Severe infections are marked by a rapid onset, headache, high fever, disorientation, coma, tremors, convulsions, paralysis or death.	86653, 86654				
WEST NILE ARBOVIRAL INFECTION, ARBOVIRAL ENCEPHALITIS	86790		DCLS	Serum	 
ANTIBODIES (IgG, IgM): The disease may be mild or serious. Mild illness includes fever and muscle aches, swollen lymph glands and sometimes a skin rash. In the elderly, infection may spread to the nervous system or bloodstream.					




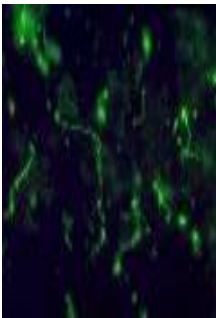
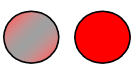


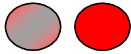
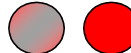

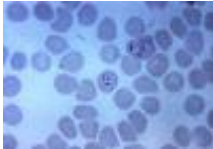

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Reportable Diseases in Virginia & Clinical Symptoms	CPT Code		Lab where specimen can be sent (DCLS, CDC, Private)	Specimen Collection Type Required *Preferred	
and cause sudden fever, intense headache, and stiff neck and confusion, possibly resulting in encephalitis or meningitis. Healthy children and adults may not have any symptoms.				CSF	
BOTULISM *: Foodborne and infant botulism produce symptoms that affect the nervous system control over muscles. The symptoms of foodborne botulism include blurred or double vision, dry mouth, and muscle paralysis that may affect breathing. About 5-10% of persons with foodborne botulism die. Infant botulism has a wide range of symptoms including constipation, weakness, difficulty breathing, poor feeding and poor reflexes. About 1% of the cases of infant botulism die. Wound and inhalation botulism produce symptoms similar to foodborne botulism.			Private or DCLS	Toxin Assays	
				Serum	
				Stool Anaerobic Cultures	
BRUCELLOSIS *: A variety of symptoms may appear with this disease. Brucellosis causes a flu-like illness with fever, chills, headache, body aches, and weakness. The fever may go up and down over a 24 hour period (another name for brucellosis is undulant fever). Other symptoms may also occur, including weight loss, loss of appetite, and prolonged fatigue.	86622		Private or DCLS	Serum: IgG, IgM	
CAMPYLOBACTER INFECTION *: Campylobacteriosis may cause mild or severe diarrhea, often with fever and traces of blood in the stool.	87046		Private or DCLS	Stool or rectal swab (Cary-Blair transport medium)	
CHANCROID* (HAEMOPHILUS DUCREYI) The first sign of infection is usually the appearance of one or more sores or raised bumps on the genital organs. They are surrounded by a narrow red border which soon becomes filled with pus and eventually ruptures, leaving a painful open sore. In 50 percent of untreated cases, the chancroid bacteria infect the lymph nodes in the groin. Within 5 to 10 days of the appearance of primary sores, the glands on one side (or both sides) of the groin become enlarged, hard and painful and may eventually rupture.			Private or DCLS	Gram Stain	
				culture (wound)	
CHICKENPOX (VARICELLA) Initial symptoms include sudden onset of fever and feeling tired and weak. These are soon followed by an itchy blister-like rash on the body and even on the eyelids and in the mouth. New spots continue to appear for about three or four days. The spots will dry up and scab over before falling off. The disease is usually more serious in adults than in children.	86787, 87798 (PCR)		Private or DCLS	Serum: IgG, IgM	
				Swab: vesicle frozen tissue	
CHLAMYDIA TRACHOMATIS INFECTION, URETHRITIS, PNEUMONIAE Men and women infected with chlamydia may have a discharge from the penis or vagina, and may notice burning while urinating. Infections in the rectum may cause problems or pain. In many instances, both men and woman will not notice any symptoms (50% of women and 25% of men.)	87486		Private or	Gen-probe kit (urethritis)	
			DCLS	Swab, lavage, frozen tissue	

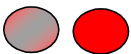
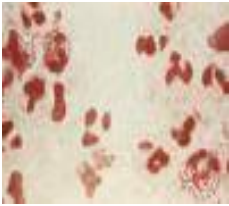


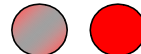
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				Required *Preferred	
CHOLERA *: The majority of persons exposed to the cholera organism will not develop any symptoms. The most common symptom is mild to severe watery diarrhea, and sometimes vomiting. In severe untreated cases, death can occur within a few hours due to loss of a lot of fluid. With proper treatment, very few people will die from cholera.	87046		Private or DCLS	Stool/ rectal swab (Cary-Blair transport medium)	
CREUTZFELDT-JAKOB DISEASE IF <55 YEARS OF AGE *: DJD is a rare, fatal brain disorder that causes a rapid, advancing dementia and (sponge-like) holes in the brain.			DCLS	Tissue Biopsy	
CRYPTOSPORIDIOSIS *: The major symptoms are watery diarrhea and abdominal cramping. Vomiting and low-grade fever may occur. Symptoms may come and go and generally last for two weeks, but may continue for a month. Many people do not have any symptoms.	87015, 87206		Private or DCLS	Stool: O & P	
CYCLOSPORIASIS *: An illness of variable severity caused by the protozoan Cyclospora cayetanensis and commonly characterized by watery diarrhea, loss of appetite, weight loss, abdominal bloating and cramping, increased flatus, nausea, fatigue, and low-grade fever. Vomiting also may be noted. Relapses and asymptomatic infections can occur.	87015, 87206		Private or DCLS	Stool: O & P	
DIPHTHERIA *: There are two types of diphtheria. One type involves the nose and throat, and the other involves the skin. Symptoms include sore throat, low-grade fever and enlarged lymph nodes located in the neck. A membrane may form across the throat. Skin lesions may be painful, swollen and reddened. A person with diphtheria may have no symptoms.	86317		Private or DCLS	Serum	
				Throat culture (dry swab)	
EHRLICHIOSIS *: The most common symptoms are fever, chills, muscle aches, weakness and headache. Patients also may experience confusion, nausea, vomiting and joint pain. Unlike Lyme disease or Rocky Mountain spotted fever, a rash is not common. Infection usually produces mild to moderately severe illness, with high fever and headache, but may occasionally be life-threatening or even fatal.	87798		Private or DCLS	Whole blood (lavender top)	
ESCHERICHIA COLI O157:H7 AND OTHER ENTEROHEMORRHAGIC E. COLI INFECTIONS *: The major symptoms are stomach cramps and diarrhea, which can look like bloody water. Other symptoms may include vomiting, fever and chills. Some people do not exhibit any symptoms or they may have mild diarrhea that is not bloody. In a small percentage of cases, the infection can cause the kidneys to stop working, especially in young children.	87046		Private or DCLS	Stool / Rectal Swab	
GIARDIASIS *: People exposed to Giardia may experience mild or severe diarrhea or in some instances no symptoms at all. Fever is rarely present. Occasionally some will have chronic diarrhea over several weeks or months, with significant weight loss.	87177, 87328		Private or DCLS	Stool: O & P	
GONORRHEA *: Most men infected with gonorrhea will have burning while urinating and a yellowish white discharge from the penis. Most women do not have symptoms. Those few women with symptoms will have a discharge from the vagina and possibly some burning while urinating. Women may also have abdominal pain or abnormal bleeding. Infections in the throat and rectum cause few symptoms.			Private or DCLS	Gen-probe kit	




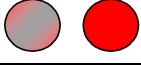


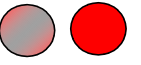
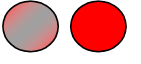
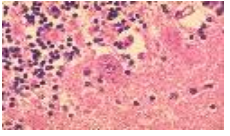

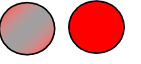
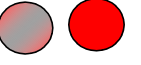
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GRANULOMA INGUINALE: The disease begins with the appearance of lumps or blisters in the genital area which become slowly enlarging open painless sores			Private or DCLS	Required *Preferred	
				Tissue Biopsy	
				Geimsa Smear	






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HAEMOPHILUS INFLUENZAE INFECTION, INVASIVE* Symptoms may include fever, vomiting, listlessness, and a stiff neck or back. Other symptoms depend upon the part of the body affected.	86684		Private or DCLS	CSF	
				SERUM	
HANTAVIRUS PULMONARY SYNDROME The initial symptoms are fever (101-104°F), fatigue, and muscle aches. Other common symptoms that may occur are headache, dizziness, chills, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, and abdominal pain. Later symptoms of HPS are coughing and shortness of breath caused by fluid build-up in the lungs. These breathing problems start 4-10 days after the first symptoms and can progress to respiratory failure and sometimes death. In some cases of HPS, the kidneys and other organs will stop working.			DCLS	SERUM	
HEMOLYTIC UREMIC SYNDROME (HUS) Characterized by the acute onset of microangiopathic hemolytic anemia, renal injury, and low platelet count. Thrombotic thrombocytopenic purpura (TTP) also is characterized by these features but can include central nervous system (CNS) involvement and fever and may have a more gradual onset. Most cases of HUS (but few cases of TTP) occur after an acute gastrointestinal illness (usually diarrheal).					
HEPATITIS A (IgM+) The symptoms of hepatitis A may include tiredness, poor appetite, fever and nausea. Urine may become darker in color, and then jaundice (a yellowing of the skin and whites of the eyes) may appear. The disease is rarely fatal and most people recover in a few weeks without any complications. Infants and young children tend to have very mild symptoms and are less likely to develop jaundice than are older children and adults. Not everyone who is infected will have all of the symptoms.	86709		Private or DCLS	Serum	
HEPATITIS B: ACUTE DISEASE (IGM+)*, HBSAG POSITIVE PREGNANT WOMAN: The symptoms of hepatitis B include tiredness, poor appetite, fever, vomiting and occasionally joint pain, hives or rash. Urine may become darker in color, and then jaundice (a yellowing of the skin and whites of the eyes) may appear. Some individuals may experience few or no symptoms.	87340		Private or DCLS	Serum	
HEPATITIS C (ACUTE AND CHRONIC) The majority of persons infected with hepatitis C do not show symptoms of disease. For those who do display illness, symptoms include loss of appetite, stomach pain, nausea, and vomiting. Jaundice (yellowing of the skin or whites of the eyes) does not occur as commonly with hepatitis C as it does with hepatitis B. Over 60% of individuals with hepatitis C become chronic (long-term) carriers of the virus. These carriers may or may not display any symptoms.	87803		Private or DCLS	Serum	
HUMAN IMMUNODEFICIENCY VIRUS (HIV) INFECTION On the average, for the first 7 to 10 years of HIV infection, there are no symptoms. When symptoms first appear, they will vary from person-to-person. Some of the symptoms that many people experience in early HIV disease are: night sweats, fever, extreme unexplained weight loss, persistent diarrhea, fatigue (tiredness), nausea, vomiting, swollen lymph glands, headaches, and persistent dry cough. The last stage of HIV disease is AIDS, in which many life-threatening infections can cause serious disability and/or death. There is no cure for HIV infection.	86689		Private or DCLS	Serum	










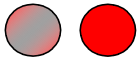


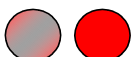

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INFLUENZA* : Typical flu symptoms include headache, fever, chills, cough, sore throat and body aches. Diarrhea and vomiting are not common. Although most people are ill for a week or less, some people may have a more serious illness and need to be hospitalized.	86710, 87899		Private or DCLS	Serum	
				Nasopharyngeal swab in viral transport medium.	
KAWASAKI SYNDROME : Typically there are three stages of illness. In the first stage, the child has a high fever, rash, swollen lymph nodes, pink eye, mood changes and is very grumpy. This stage lasts about ten days. The second phase lasts about two weeks and is characterized by an increase in platelets in the blood, peeling skin and the temperature returning to normal. The third stage is a long convalescent phase when the child begins to feel better. Severe complications occur in 10-25% of patients.			N/A	None	
LEAD - ELEVATED BLOOD LEVELS* ‡ : Most children who have lead poisoning do not have any symptoms. Symptoms that do appear, such as stomach ache, poor appetite, and irritability, are often confused with other childhood illnesses. Very severe lead exposure (levels greater than 80 ug/dL) can cause coma, convulsions and even death.	83655		Private or DCLS	Whole blood	
LEGIONELLOSIS* : Many Legionella infections are never diagnosed because the symptoms are either absent or very mild. When symptoms do occur, there are two distinct forms of the disease: Legionnaires' disease and Pontiac Fever. Both forms of illness begin with flu-like symptoms, including loss of appetite, tiredness, body aches and headache. Chills and a rapidly rising fever are usually seen within 24 hours. Persons suffering from Pontiac Fever recover within 2-5 days without treatment. Many of those with Legionnaires' disease will get pneumonia.	86713		Private or DCLS	Serum	
LEPROSY (HANSEN DISEASE) : The symptoms of leprosy can be very different depending on what type of leprosy and what part of the body is affected. Some common symptoms include sores on the skin, numbness in the hands and feet, nodules on the body and a blocked/stuffy nose.			DCLS	Tissue Diagnosis	

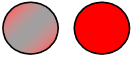






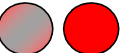

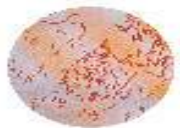

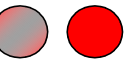
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Reportable Diseases in Virginia & Clinical Symptoms	CPT Code		Lab where specimen can be sent (DCLS, CDC, Private)	Specimen Collection Type Required *Preferred	
LISTERIOSIS* (LISTERIA MONOCYTOGENES): The disease may be mild or serious. Mild illness includes fever and muscle aches and sometimes nausea or diarrhea. In newborns and adults with weak immune systems, infection may spread to the nervous system or bloodstream and cause sudden fever, intense headache, and stiff neck and confusion, loss of balance, and convulsions. Healthy children and adults may not have any symptoms. If a woman is infected while pregnant, she may not feel very sick, but may have a premature delivery or even lose the baby as a result of infection. A baby can also be infected during the last trimester of pregnancy or during birth, and become ill in the first three weeks of life.	86723		Private or DCLS	Blood culture	
				CSF	
				Gram stain	
LEPTOSPIROSIS: It causes a wide range of symptoms, and some infected persons may have no symptoms at all. Symptoms of leptospirosis include high fever, severe headache, chills, muscle aches, and vomiting, and may include jaundice (yellow skin and eyes), red eyes, abdominal pain, diarrhea, or a rash. If the disease is not treated, the patient could develop kidney damage, meningitis (inflammation of the membrane around the brain and spinal cord), liver failure, and respiratory distress. In rare cases death occurs.	86720		DCLS	Serum, Blood	
				CSF	
				Urine	
				(*call lab for inoculation media)	
LYME DISEASE: In most people, the first symptom of Lyme disease is a skin lesion called erythema migrans (EM) that forms at the site of the tick bite. This lesion is red and slowly gets bigger, usually with a clearing in the center. People might also have flu-like symptoms, such as fatigue, fever, headache, stiff neck, muscle or joint pain, possibly lasting several weeks. In some cases, these first symptoms don't occur. If this happens, or if the early disease is not treated, weeks to months after the tick bite other problems may develop such as nervous disorders, heart problems, or joint swelling and pain.	86618		Private or DCLS	Serum	
LYMPHOGRANULOMA VENEREUM: The first symptom may be a small, painless pimple or lesion occurring on the penis or vagina. It is often unnoticed. The infection then spreads to the lymph nodes in the groin area and from there to the surrounding tissue. Complications may include inflamed and swollen lymph glands which may drain and bleed.	86729		Private or DCLS	Serum	
				Aspirate	
				Tissue	
				(*call lab)	
MALARIA*: Symptoms vary depending on the specific type of Plasmodium involved, but include high fever, chills, sweats, and headache. In some cases, the illness can progress to lethargy, renal or respiratory failure, coma and death. If not treated, the symptoms can continue for weeks or months with episodes of fever and chills. With some types of malaria, relapses of the disease may occur for years after treatment. Malaria has been misdiagnosed as the flu.			DCLS	Peripheral Smear (2 thick, 2 thin)	

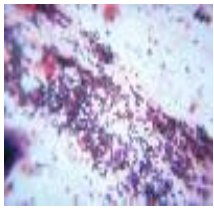

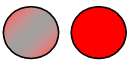
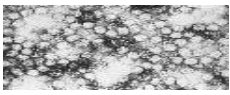
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MEASLES (RUBEOLA)* Measles symptoms usually appear in two stages. In the first stage, most people have a fever, runny nose, redness of the eye(s) and cough. The second stage begins around the third to seventh day when a red blotchy rash begins to appear on the face and spread over the entire body. Little white spots, called Koplik's spots, may also be seen on the gums and inside of the cheeks.	86735		Private or DCLS	Serum	
MENINGOCOCCAL INFECTION* (NEISSERIA MENINGITIDIS) Most people exposed to meningococci do not show any symptoms of illness. A very small number of people develop serious illness of meningitis or of blood poisoning. Meningitis causes symptoms of fever, headache, stiff neck, nausea, vomiting, and sometimes sleepiness or confusion. Blood poisoning is usually associated with fever, severe muscle aches and chills. Both meningitis and blood poisoning may be associated with a characteristic rash.	86741		Private or DCLS	Blood cultures	
				CSF	
				Gram stain	
MUMPS* Symptoms of mumps include fever and swelling and tenderness of one or more of the salivary glands, usually the parotid gland (located just below the front of the ear). About one-third of infected people do not have any symptoms.	86762		Private or DCLS	Serum	
OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM Acute conjunctival inflammation in the newborn, usually caused by maternal gonococcal infection. The causative agent is NEISSERIA GONORRHOEAE. The baby's eyes are contaminated during passage through the birth canal.	87590			Swab (gen-probe transport kit)	
OUTBREAKS, ALL (including foodborne, nosocomial, occupational, toxic substance-related, waterborne, and other outbreaks)					
PERTUSSIS (WHOPING COUGH, BORDELLA PERTUSSIS)* The symptoms of pertussis usually occur in stages. The first stage begins like a cold, with a runny nose, sneezing, low grade fever and cough. The cough lasts one to two weeks and then becomes worse. The second stage of pertussis includes uncontrolled coughing spells followed by a whooping noise when a person breathes in air. During these severe coughing spells, a person may vomit, or their lips or face may look blue from a lack of oxygen. Between coughing spells a person may appear well. This stage may last four to six weeks. The last stage is the recovery stage where the symptoms begin to disappear.	86615, 87263			Nasopharyngeal swabs in Regan-Lowe transport media & DFA. Transport media must be incubated at 37C for 24 hrs after collection & prior to transport to lab.	

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PLAGUE* (PNEUMONIA) Symptoms can include fever, chills, nausea, sore throat, headache and body aches. A characteristic symptom is a swollen, red lymph node on the body near where the infected flea bit the person. The disease may progress to a bloodstream infection and/or pneumonia.	86793		DCLS	Sputum (gram stain)	
				Blood culture	
POLIOMYELITIS* There is a wide range of disease. Some people do not have any symptoms. Others get a mild disease with fever, malaise, headache, nausea and vomiting. Some experience severe muscle pain and stiffness in the neck and back. In the most severe cases, paralysis and even death may occur.			DCLS	Serum (antibody)	
				Stool	
				CSF	
				Nasopharyngeal swabs. (Virus Isolation)	
PSITTACOSIS: The most common symptoms in humans are fever, headache, feeling of weakness, loss of appetite, muscle aches, chills, sore throat, cough and sensitivity to light. These symptoms can present as a mild flu-like illness or can be very severe, especially in older persons.			DCLS	Serum	
Q FEVER: Some people have a sudden onset of illness with chills, severe headache, weakness, malaise, and sudden sweats. Others may not have any symptoms or have a general "fever of unknown origin."	86638		DCLS	Serum	
RABIES, HUMAN AND ANIMAL* Pain numbness/tingling at the bite site, fatigue, headache & fever. Other symptoms that may present are apprehension, anxiety, agitation, irritability, insomnia & depression.			DCLS	Tissue	
RABIES, ANIMAL*: Animals can appear aggressive or meek.					
ROCKY MOUNTAIN SPOTTED FEVER RMSF is characterized by a sudden onset of moderate to high fever (which can last for 2 or 3 weeks), severe headache, fatigue, deep muscle pain, chills and rash. The rash begins on the legs or arms, may include the soles of the feet or palms of the hands and may spread rapidly to the trunk or rest of the body.	86757		DCLS	Serum	
RUBELLA (GERMAN MEASLES), INCLUDING CONGENITAL RUBELLA SYNDROME*: Rubella is usually a mild illness, with a slight fever, swelling of the lymph glands (especially those in the back of the neck), and a rash that lasts for three days. Children may sometimes have no symptoms, but adults may have a low-grade fever, headache, weakness, runny nose, and red eyes. Some people also get temporary swelling and pain in the joints.	86762		Private or DCLS	Serum	

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Reportable Diseases in Virginia & Clinical Symptoms	CPT Code		Lab where specimen can be sent (DCLS, CDC, Private)	Specimen Collection Type Required *Preferred	
SALMONELLOSIS* : The most common symptoms are mild or severe diarrhea, fever, abdominal pain, headache, and occasionally vomiting. Blood infections can be quite serious, particularly in the very young or elderly.	86768		Private or DCLS	Stool Culture	
				Blood culture	
SEVERE ACUTE RESPIRATORY SYNDROME (SARS) : Symptomatic or mild respiratory illness. Moderate respiratory illness. Temperature of $>100.4^{\circ}\text{F}$ ($>38^{\circ}\text{C}$)*, and: One or more clinical findings of respiratory illness (e.g., cough, shortness of breath, difficulty breathing, or hypoxia). Severe respiratory illness. Temperature of $>100.4^{\circ}\text{F}$ ($>38^{\circ}\text{C}$)*, and One or more clinical findings of respiratory illness (cough, shortness of breath, difficulty breathing, or hypoxia), and radiographic evidence of pneumonia, or respiratory distress syndrome, or autopsy findings consistent with pneumonia or respiratory distress syndrome without an identifiable cause.			DCLS	Initial diagnostic testing for suspected SARS patients should include chest radiograph, pulse oximetry, blood cultures, sputum Gram's stain and culture, and testing for viral respiratory pathogens, notably influenza A and B and respiratory syncytial virus. A specimen for Legionella & pneumococcal urinary antigen testing should also be considered. Clinicians should save any available clinical specimens (respiratory, blood, and serum) for additional testing until a specific diagnosis is made. Acute & convalescent (greater than 21 days after onset of symptoms) serum samples should be collected from each patient who meets the SARS case definition. Paired sera and other clinical specimens can be forwarded through State and local health departments for testing at CDC. Specific instructions for collecting specimens from suspected SARS patients are available.	 
SHIGELLOSIS * : People with Shigella may experience mild or severe diarrhea, often with fever and traces of blood or mucus in the stool. Some infected people not show any symptoms.	87045, 87046		Private or DCLS	Stool or rectal swab.	

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SMALLPOX: After exposure to the virus, symptoms usually begin within 12 to 14 days, but can begin anytime between seven and 17 days. The first symptoms include fever (101-104 degrees F), malaise (not feeling good), headache, backache, sometimes vomiting, & occasionally mental confusion. 2 - 4 days after first symptoms a rash emerges. As the rash appears, the fever usually falls and person may feel better. The rash begins in the mouth, spreads to the face, to the arms and legs (including hands and feet), and to the rest of the body within 24 hours. The rash first looks like raised bumps that then fill with a thick fluid and have a depression in the center that looks like a belly-button. Within five to 10 days, the bumps become sharply raised, round and firm pustules. Within two weeks the pustules form a crust and become scabs. During the third week of the rash, the scabs fall off, leaving behind pitted scars.			DCLS	For any patient who is deemed high risk for smallpox, all laboratory testing for the etiologic agent would be performed at CDC. For low risk or moderate risk patients, including those deemed to have vaccine-related adverse events, some diagnostic tests would be done by the routine laboratory.	
STREPTOCOCCAL DISEASE, GROUP A, INVASIVE Group A streptococci are bacteria. These bacteria are often found in the throat and on the skin, and they don't always make people sick. When people do get sick from GAS, they can have mild illnesses or serious ones. The most common illness caused by GAS is strep throat. Serious illness happens when the GAS bacteria invade parts of the body such as the blood or the fat and tissue around muscle. GAS can sometimes enter the body through a wound or other opening in the skin and cause a serious illness.	87430		Private or DCLS	Sputum	
				Wound culture	
				Blood culture	
				CSF	
				Gram stain	
STREPTOCOCCUS PNEUMONIAE, INVASIVE IF <5 YEARS OF AGE Onset of invasive S. pneumoniae disease is usually sudden with high fever, lethargy or coma, and signs of meningeal irritation. Case-fatality rates for some high-risk patients have been reported to exceed 40% for bacteremia and 55% for meningitis despite appropriate antimicrobial therapy.	86609 Antibody, 87899 (antigen)		Private or DCLS	Sputum	
				Blood culture	
				CSF	
SYPHILIS (REPORT PRIMARY SYPHILIS BY RAPID MEANS) The first sign of syphilis is usually a sore, called chancre, which is painless and appears on or near the genitals, though it can show up somewhere else, such as the mouth or anus. It may be accompanied by swollen glands, which develop within a week after the appearance of the initial sore. When the sore is present, a person is said to have the primary stage of syphilis. The sore may disappear by itself within 1 to 5 weeks, even without treatment, but the disease stays in the body.	86592, 86593, 8678		Private or DCLS	Serum	
				CSF	
SYPHILIS (REPORT SECONDARY SYPHILIS BY RAPID MEANS) The secondary stage of syphilis begins approximately 7 weeks after the sore first appears. The most common symptom during this stage is a rash which may appear on any part of the body: trunk, arms, legs, palms, soles, etc. Other symptoms may also occur which include tiredness, fever, sore throat, headaches, hoarseness, loss of appetite, and swollen glands. These signs and symptoms last 2 to 6 weeks, and will disappear even if no treatment is received.	86592, 86593, 8678		Private or DCLS	Serum	
				CSF	

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Reportable Diseases in Virginia & Clinical Symptoms	CPT Code		Lab where specimen can be sent (DCLS, CDC, Private)	Specimen Collection Type	Required *Preferred
TETANUS: A common first sign of tetanus is muscular stiffness in the jaw (lockjaw), followed by stiffness of the neck, difficulty in swallowing, rigidity of abdominal muscles, and spasms.		86774	Private	Serum	
TOXIC SHOCK SYNDROME: This is a severe acute illness with fever usually ≥ 102 degrees or higher with muscle aches, vomiting, and diarrhea. Patients usually have a red sunburn-like rash early on. Then the skin peels, especially on the palms of the hands and soles of the feet about 1 to 2 weeks after onset of illness. Hypotension (low blood pressure), and in severe cases, shock and failure of more than one organ system can occur. Staphylococcal TSS is frequently a life-threatening or fatal disease, but with treatment the case fatality rate is 2% to 4%.			Private or DCLS	Blood cultures	
TOXIC SUBSTANCE RELATED ILLNESSES					
TRICHINOSIS: People exposed to this parasite may experience muscle soreness and pain together with swelling of the upper eyelids. Thirst, sweating, chills, fever, diarrhea and weakness may also be present. The disease may be mild or very severe.	86784				
TUBERCULOSIS DISEASE (MYCOBACTERIA*~): The most common symptom of contagious TB disease is a cough that lasts for more than a few weeks, sometimes producing mucous and/or blood. Other symptoms may include fatigue, loss of appetite, weight loss, fever, and night sweats. Chest pain may also occur. For TB disease outside the lungs, the symptoms vary by where in the body the disease occurs. TB infection alone does not make a person sick. Persons with TB infection do not necessarily have TB disease, but having the infection does mean that TB disease could develop at any time.	87015,		DCLS	Sputum	
				Tissue	
				blood	
TUBERCULOSIS INFECTION IN CHILDREN AGE <4 YEARS (MANTOUX SKIN TEST REACTION >10 MM),	87116, 87206				
TULAREMIA: Depending on the route of exposure, tularemia may cause skin ulcers, swollen and painful lymph glands, inflamed eyes, sore throat, oral ulcers or pneumonia-like illness. Early symptoms almost always include the abrupt onset of fever, chills, headache, muscle aches, joint pain, dry cough and progressive weakness. Pneumonia may be a complication of all types of infection and requires prompt diagnosis and specific treatment to prevent death.	86668		DCLS	Serum (antibody)	
				gram stain	
				Blood culture	
TYPHOID FEVER (SALMONELLA TYPHI): People with this disease may experience mild or severe symptoms. The symptoms of typhoid fever may include fever, headache, general discomfort, lack of appetite, and a dry cough. The heart beat slows and the spleen enlarges. Some people get rose spots on the trunk of the body. Constipation or diarrhea may occur. Some people do not have any symptoms.			Private or DCLS	Stool	
TYPHUS: Symptoms include fever, headache, chills, and general pains that are followed by a rash. The rash spreads to the whole body except for the face, palms, and soles of the feet. This form of typhus fever is very similar to the typhus that is spread by lice (louse-borne typhus), but it is milder. A person cannot get typhus fever more than once.			Private or DCLS	Serum	

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UNUSUAL OCCURRENCE OF DISEASE OF PUBLIC HEALTH CONCERN					
VACCINIA, DISEASE AND ADVERSE EVENTS Bacterial infections, Inadvertent inoculation, Ocular vaccinia, Erythema multiforme: rash may be erythematous macules, papules, urticaria, bulls-eye lesions, and rarely vesicles; Generalized vaccinia, Eczema vaccinatum, Post-vaccinal encephalopathy/encephalomyelitis, Progressive vaccinia, and Fetal Vaccinia.			DCLS	For vaccine-related adverse events, some diagnostic tests would be done by the routine laboratory. DCLS provides rapid test Vaccinia virus (virus in the smallpox vaccine) (by PCR). For consult, page the state lab (DCLS), available 24/7, at 804-418-9923. Specimen (biopsy, scabs, vesicular fluid in a sterile freezable container)	
VANCOMYCIN-RESISTANT STAPHYLOCOCCUS AUREUS Staphylococcus aureus is one of the most common causes of hospital- and community-acquired infections. Since the recognition of vancomycin-resistant enterococci in 1988, the emergence of vancomycin-resistant S. aureus (VRSA) (minimum inhibitory concentration [MIC] >32 µg/mL) has been anticipated. The transfer of the genetic element containing the vanA vancomycin resistance gene from Enterococcus faecalis to S. aureus was demonstrated in the laboratory in 1992.					
VIBRIO INFECTION* : Vibrio vulnificus may cause diarrhea, but in persons with an underlying disease it may cause severe blood infections (septicemia or blood poisoning). Contact of a wound with seawater or contaminated seafood can lead to a Vibrio vulnificus skin infection.			Private or DCLS	Stool (Cary-Blair transport medium)	
VIRAL HEMORRHAGIC FEVER Viral hemorrhagic fevers (VHFs) refer to a group of illnesses that are caused by several distinct families of viruses. In general, the term "viral hemorrhagic fever" is used to describe a severe multisystem syndrome (multisystem in that multiple organ systems in the body are affected). Characteristically, the overall vascular system is damaged, and the body's ability to regulate itself is impaired. These symptoms are often accompanied by hemorrhage (bleeding); however, the bleeding is itself rarely life-threatening. While some types of hemorrhagic fever viruses can cause relatively mild illnesses, many of these viruses cause severe, life-threatening disease.			DCLS	Serum	
YELLOW FEVER The symptoms of yellow fever include fever, chills, headache, backache, nausea, and vomiting. Jaundice (yellowing of the skin and whites of the eyes) also occurs. Some cases progress to more serious forms, which may affect the blood, liver, and kidneys.			DCLS		

Red or tiger top: Serum

Lavender: Whole Blood

Yellow: Blood culture, Brown: Stool

Green: TB, Canister: Tissue, Sputum

DCLS 24 Hr #: 804-648-4480

**For samples sent to DCLS please
inform WTHD: 757-686-4397**